

Price Rs. 3

THE Register No. L123

Curzon Gazette

DELHI

کرزن گزٹ دہلی

Editor Mirza Hairat.

۱۹۰۸ء

جون

اسلامیہ پرنٹنگ ایڈ پبلشنگ مین

لمیٹڈ دھلے کے متعلق

آخر صفحہ پر ضرور توجہ سے نظر فرمائیے اور
اسکے حصے خریدنے والی کسی شیر سالانہ
منافع تقسیم کرنے والی شایید ہی کوئی کمپنی
ہندوستان میں ہو +

(مینجنگ ایجنٹ)

- (۱) یہ اخبار ہر گزری ہفتہ کی یکم ۸-۱۵-۲۲ کو شائع ہوتا ہے +
- (۲) بغیر وصول زر پیشگی اخبار جاری نہیں ہو سکتا +
- (۳) ہر خریدار کو چند سالانہ کے ختم ہونے پر اطلاع دی جائیگی اسکا
فرض ہر اطلاع چھپنے ہی کیا تو آئندہ سال کیلئے اخبار کا دی پی بھیجے
کی اجازت دے یا آئندہ سال کا چندہ بذریعہ منی آرڈر بھیجے یا
فورا دفتر میں اطلاع دے کہ آئندہ خریداری منظور نہیں ہو +
- (۴) ہر ایک پرچہ کسی سبب سے خریدار کے پاس نہ پہنچے تو اسے
لازم ہو کہ تاریخ اشاعت سے دو ہفتے کے اندر اطلاع اس صورت
میں پرچہ اپنے پاس مفت بھیج دیا جائیگا اگر دوسرے وقت کے بعد پرچہ
طلب کیا گیا تو فی پرچہ ہم قیمت لی جائے گی +
- (۵) نمونہ کار پرچہ ہم قیمت پر بھیجا جاسکتا ہے +
- (۶) ہر حالت میں جوابی کارڈ آنے کی ضرورت ہے +
- (۷) ہر خریدار کو چاہیے کہ خط کتابت میں اپنا نمبر لائیکل باطابق ہو
اخبار پر پتے کے ساتھ چسپاں ہوتی ہو ورنہ مطبع اسکے جواب کا
ذمہ دار نہیں ہو بعض خریدار غلطی سے اخبار کے ڈاکخانہ کا نمبر ۱۲۳
لکھ دیتے ہیں حالانکہ اسکی ضرورت نہیں +
- (۸) اجرت اشاعت بذریعہ خط و کتابت طے ہو سکتی ہے +

اشتہار دینے والے تاجروں کو مشورہ

اخبار کی اشاعت جو ملک ہزاروں تک پہنچ گئی ہو اور اخبار
بڑے بڑے روسا و عہدہ داروں فوجی افسروں اور
تاجروں کے ہاتھ میں جا رہا ہے اسلئے ہمیں اشتہار دینے کا
اچھا موقع ہو ہر شخص جو اشتہار دے سکی کثرت
اشاعت کی بابت یوں اطمینان کر سکتا ہے کہ یا تو
الابالا ڈاکخانہ دہلی سے اسکی تحقیق کرے یا اگر ممکن ہو تو
تاریخ اشاعت پر اپنا آدمی بھیجے کہ وہ اپنی آنکھ سے
دیکھے کہ اخبار کے ہزار چھپتا ہے اس سے زیادہ
کوئی صورت اطمینان کی اشتہار دینے والوں
کے لئے نہیں ہے +

(مینجنگ کرزن گزٹ دہلی)

PARSICENTRAL
PAGE

proposed Parsi Central meeting with a good although some wealthy willing to provide the Rs. 25,000,000, these two stipulations, first, convincing the public College, second, that a College shall meet a Parsi community. Some educational experts many and America, to information concerning and meanwhile to educate the subject of a College. One has shown in Persia that there is, but several Parsi Anglo-Indian paper many and Bombay newspapers, special articles. submitted to the Government point out that in a re several religions live possible for Government young men religious in- ing. It behoves each promoters say, to pro- of its adherents. The at Aligarh, and the and the Parsi must p, prospects, sent to promoters say, "It all who have bestowed a subject, that while to all outward appear- unity, it is gradually of character that have ate, community, and up its head, few in ra, amidst the seething ater communities. If erto in the forefront and intelligence" and how such "mistake n in its distinguishing luty to trace out care- pleasurable condition of Adequate means, for not done at an early ed in the bud, it will as we are in numbers, time our ground as the keen struggle for unities numbering 12. To this statement ka exception, saying y is flourishing, and a Parsi says, "The a common level, and otherwise they will byas which awaits a munity." has been made, ocal for Parsi stu- y from the mofussil, ng Parsi m- sity, but and places in the uts of Kindergartens the Froebel and e conversion of Sir

by Government, and that such things are the greatest need of Indian boys and youths at the present time.

THE LATE MIRZA OF QADIAN.

The Times wrote in reference to the death of the late Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Khan at Lahore —
The Mirza, who had attained his 70th year, was the jagirdar, or owner, of the village of Qadian, in the Gurdaspur district, and was of Mogul descent, his family having migrated to the Punjab from Samarkand in the reign of Baber. He was formerly in Government service, but resigned some years ago to devote himself to vigorous canvassing of his claims. The Rev. Dr. Griswold, of Lahore, carefully studied the Ahmadiyah movement, and embodied his researches in a book in which he spoke of the Mirza as "venerable in appearance, magnetic in personality, and active in intellect." Maintaining a printing press and a book depot, this teacher of strange doctrines wrote many theological works and conducted two newspapers, one in Urdu and the other in English, in advocacy of his creed. He asserted that Jesus, though crucified in Palestine did not die there, but travelled East, and eventually died in the city of Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir. Adopting the doctrine of repeated manifestations of the Messiah, he taught that, while Jesus was the Messiah of Moses, he himself was the Messiah of Mohammed, and claimed to have been sent by God to bring back the true faith, corrupted by Jews, Christians and Moslems. He professed to have foretold many events and to have wrought even more wonderful works than Jesus. This teaching was regarded as heretical and blasphemous by orthodox Mahomedans, but the followers of the Mirza included not only the unlettered, but also many men of high standing and good education.
The Mirza's claim to have some 70,000 or 80,000 disciples was undoubtedly much exaggerated, and though the last census returns as to the number of adult male adherents were probably below the actual figures, Dr. Griswold's estimate, made soon after the publication of official figures, of a total following of 10,000, cannot be regarded as illiberal. The Indian ferment of the last two or three years, however, has been religious and social as well as political, and under these favourable conditions the Qadian sect is likely to have made considerable advance. Should it decay and disappear now that its prophet has passed away, it will be mourned neither by the Moslem community as a whole, nor by the Government. Though the Mirza was emphatic and sincere in his professions of the compatibility of his propaganda with complete loyalty to the British Raj, such eccentric cults in India have in their possibilities both of sectarian strife and bloodshed and of political disaffection. That the movement has been entirely peaceful and law-abiding may be placed to the credit of its founder, who has been well described by Dr. Griswold as self-deceiv- death he was arranging for the establishment in Lahore of a society to promote harmony and good will between Hindus and Mahom-

THE AUSTRIAN JUBILEE.

SPLENDID PAGEANT IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, June 12.

"Tell all who took part, what hearty delight they have given me by this great patriotic festival. Once more, my warmest thanks to all."

Naturally and easily, as is his wont, says the Times' correspondent, the Emperor closed this morning's celebration with these simple words, spoken to the Burgomaster from the edge of the platform where His Majesty had stood erect for nearly three and a half hours without a sign of fatigue, while some 12,000 of his subjects of all races and tongues, in costumes of all the historical periods his House has known, passed before him shouting their loyal greetings. A great patriotic festival, indeed! patriotic in a sense new to Austria. Nobles and warriors from every province may have assembled of yore around the Monarch, but never before has there been so complete a muster of the peoples of the Empire, all of which owe to Francis Joseph the maintenance of civil liberties during the reaction that followed the revolution of 1848, and all of which owe to him the complete political enfranchisement that has been the work of his latest years. The Germans of Bohemia, Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Silesia, and the Tyrol, with their deep cries of "Hoch!" the Serbo-Croats from Dalmatia and the Slovenes from Carniola with their long-drawn-out "Zivio!" the Czechs and Slovaks from Moravia, the Ruthenes, and Rumanes from Eastern Galicia, and the Bukovina; the dashing Polish peasants with their "Vivat!"; the Magyars of Austria, with their sharp "Eljen!"; and not least, nor least grateful to the Monarch's ear, the Italians of the Trentino, with their ringing "Reviva!"—all wished the Emperor yet many a long year of life with a spontaneous good will that came nearer a demonstration of *Gesamint-Patriotismus* than anything Vienna has seen for many a day. The ravens who croak over the impending disruption of Austria would have taken flight could they have witnessed this manifestation which sprang from the heart, projected itself across coming decades. The Austrians, who are a nation without knowing it, "found themselves" this morning, and the people of Vienna cheered each race and clan in the consciousness that common loyalty to a common dynasty personified in a venerable Sovereign unites them all.

A SUCCESSFUL DAY.

Fortune smiled on the whole venture. Accounts may presently prove hard to balance, but miserable considerations of cash were forgotten to-day. The promoters of the procession have had a hard battle to fight, may have often seemed to be fighting it badly, but ended by vanquishing all resistance. Even in regard to the date they had a Hobson's choice between Friday, the 12th, and Saturday, the 13th, that terrified the superstitious. A few trifling mishaps to horsemen, 200 fainting fits among spectators, and a temporary outburst of wrath among the public whose view was obstructed by the throngs, the debit side of the manifestation, while to its credit lie a cloudless yet cool summer day, a perfectly organized spectacle, always interesting, some-

familia. The subsequent episodes from the reigns of the Founder, the Emperor and of the Emperor Maximilian of whose grandchildren was fifth group. The two sieges of Turks (1529 and 1683), the "Seven Years' War," the "Andreas-Hofer episode," the army of Radetzky were represented, between which can of Court life at Schonbrunn, Theresa (in which a part was Elizabeth Windischgratz, grand Emperor, and by several Harrach, Haugwitz, Liechtenstein families), a country festival of Joseph II., a Prater drive, Congress, and Vienna street and 1840.

The groups were well arranged, was carried out by actress. Good horsemanship, Austria, and the riders contrater and issue from the native Imperial amphitheatre. At was there cause to fear misrepresentative of Galicia in- red peasants in white sheep- ed on superb horses, which and grace. As the large these peasants—the prototype cavalry—passed before the extended their red, square-top him, spurred their horses, and "Vivat!" charged past, the through the narrow exit, a dangerous crush seemed, horse got safely through, ed, enthusiasm among the the amphitheatre, who received of Polish fire and dash, not gotten.

Equally stirring, and even was the march past of Andre the Tyrolean Landsturm of 18 of Proseburg had given the but the faithful Tyrolese had n change and rose to defend H Wittelsbach. With scythes, ax- mer, and blunderbusses they, unde the combined forces of the Ba French, and though Hofer was n ed and executed at the command heroism saved the Tyrol for Apostles of Pan-Germanism, war sent to-day, must have founda tion in the thrill that ran thro- tors and the roar of applause as the Emperor, with the Arch brilliant assemblage of general at the salute while Hofer's uncouth weapons, shambled ac-

Prince Eugene of Savoy and- comed by the strains of his ow still the fanfare of the House naturally received with enthus Radetzky and the army of 1848 night was, perhaps, the affection the Emperor towards his gran ex-Archduchess Elizabeth, now P- chgratz, Windischgratz, drove past in of the time of Maria Theresa. episodes revealed the Monarch in the Emperor's presence.